

The Blair County Whig.

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OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

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Wm. A. B. Satterfield, Editor.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

A Letter from the President.

He Discusses Reconstruction.

No Peace Proposals from Southern Leaders.

PEACE TO BE MADE BY WAR.

The Negro Gives us His Life--We Give Him Freedom.

Glorious Condition of the Republic.

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF LOYAL MEN?

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Mass Meeting:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863. }

Hon. James C. Conkling.—My Dear Sir: Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of the unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, To suppress the rebellion by force of arms—this I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to

buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed when ever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorable for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter—fight you then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-foot be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the Great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future; thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take

such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the costs; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

FRESH CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

What Governor Curtin did in April, 1861

The Philadelphia Press furnishes the following in reference to an important event in the history of the war:

"When the red hand of rebellion was raised against the government, the people of the country were appalled. The nation, so to speak, was powerless for a time. Our ships of war had been sent to distant waters. Our arsenals and forts in the North had either been robbed or relieved of their little garrisons. The small army of two thousand five hundred United States regulars had been sent South, under the command of the meanest of traitors, General Twiggs, by the order of the band of conspirators, who, though solemnly sworn to support the constitution, were plotting to overthrow it. The country then was filled with gloom. President Lincoln had very recently been sworn into his high and responsible position, surrounded as he was then by a few armed soldiers and patriotic citizens, who sprang to such arms as they could readily obtain. Treason flaunted its red flag all over Washington at that period. It was then that President Lincoln called around him the governors of the loyal states to advise with them on the desperate nature of the emergency.

They met in the White House. "Gentlemen," said the President to that little party of patriotic men, "the machinery of the nation is out of order. We must run it as we find it. Its wheels, its rods, its belts, are separated, but the boiler seems to be perfect. We must repair the work with such skill and ingenuity as we possess. There is wisdom in council, and, therefore, I have called you that we may reason together. What shall we do to crush out this foul rebellion and preserve the country from wreck? I have made up my mind, with an implicit confidence in an overruling Providence to meet all emergencies that may arise. It is time for work, continued the President. "What shall I do about issuing a proclamation to the people?" The President, with his hands folded behind his back, paced up and down the apartment. The six or seven governors, who formed his auditors, were wrapped in meditation. Each expressed his opinion, but their sentences were punctuated with too many "ifs and ands."

While all this was going on, Governor Curtin fresh from his Pennsylvania home, was standing at the window looking thro' the panes upon which he was drumming with his fingers, while at the same time he was humming "Hail Columbia." He was an attentive listener to all that was going on. He had not yet been approached by the President. Presently there was profound silence.

Mr. Lincoln finally broke the silent spell, and turning to Mr. Curtin said, "Andy, what will Pennsylvania do if I issue my proclamation?"

Silence still more profound prevailed. It was a momentous question. It seemed as if the fate of the country depended upon the reply about to be made.

Gov. Curtin, still drumming on the panes with his fingers as aforesaid, turned, faced the President, and with uplifted hand said: "What will Pennsylvania do?" Here he paused.

"Do?" another pause. "Why, sir, (with emphasis) if you issue your proclamation Pennsylvania will furnish you a hundred thousand men in a week."

"Give me your hand, Andy," said the President, and, as he convulsively grasped the same, he ejaculated: "Thank God for that reply. I will at once issue my proclamation."

The gloom that shrouded that conclave of men on the instant passed away; hope revived the drooping spirits, the governors sprang to their feet and with one accord congratulated Mr. Curtin.

The governor of Pennsylvania telegraphed the fact of the forthcoming proclamation to the capital of the state, from which it radiated to all parts. It was announced on the newspaper bull-tin boards in Philadelphia, before the ink of the document was dry, and thus the yeoman population of the old Keystone were aroused to wholesome enthusiasm.

Two battery companies, of Reading and Pottsville, on the receipt of Governor Curtin's despatch, "called the roll, at once, and

the next train bore them to the defence of the capital of the nation. We well remember when those hardy men from the interior, some even in their shirt sleeves, passed through Philadelphia and took the cars at Broad and Prime streets. They arrived in Washington so quickly, that the bloody-minded traitors that surrounded the patriotic President, and had Washington within their grasp, was struck with astonishment upon the sudden appearance of the batteries. They thought they had been deceived. They were seized with the idea that Pennsylvania was at once ready for the emergency. The foul conspirators were paralyzed from their own fears.

The next day the famous Massachusetts Sixth, the Washington Brigade of Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore, when a murderous outrage was committed, and the first loyal blood was spilled; then followed the New York Seventh; then came Massachusetts Eighth. The capital of the nation was saved, much to the surprise of the conspirators and to the gratification of the loyal people of the country.

Truly, Andrew G. Curtin was the right man in the right place."

Temptations to Dishonesty.

There are temptations to dishonesty that springs from extravagance. Our society is very vicious in its whole structure in this regard. We make no provision for the respectability of people who are in humble circumstances. We hold out inducements to them to live beyond their means. In European society, people that are intelligent and refined can entertain their friends in a plain room, with plain furniture, and treat them to a plain repast, and nothing will be thought of it. A German will invite his friends to come and see him, and they together will in common fellowship and in pleasing conversation, make their repast from a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water, and there will be no thought but that the host is respectable. And I think that if a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water were a more frequent meal, there would be less dyspepsia. In Europe they are not ashamed to live plainly, even for economic reasons; and men respect each other for it. But in American society we have a vicious tendency to make men ashamed to live within their means. They say, "I will not have company unless I can have it as my neighbors do." They are slaves to other people's opinions. They have not the courage to say, "This is my place, here are my means, and I can afford to entertain my friends in my way; but if they cannot come to see me as I am, they need not come at all."

HOW BROTHER JOE WENT UP.—Mr. Merriweather was seated by the widow Harris, smoking his pipe, and reflecting on his proposed happiness, when the lady requested an account of the doings of his brother Joe who had not been seen for some time.

"You recollect, Mrs. Harris," says he "brother Joe allers was a dresy sort of a chap, fond of brass buttons on his coat and the flaringst kind of red neckerchiefs; and this time he had on a pair of buckskin breeches, with straps under his boots. Well, when I was talkin' to him or the prospect next day, all ov a sudden I thought the little fellow was a growin' uncommon tall till I discovered that the buckskin breeches, that war as wet as a young rooster in a spring rain, war beginnin' to smoke and to draw up kinder, and war a littin' brother Joe off the ground!"

"Brother Joe," sez I, "you'er a goin' up."

"Brother Tom," sez he, "I ain't doin' anything else."

"And he crunched down mighty hard, but it won't ov no use, fur afore long he war a matter ov some fifteen feet in the air."

"Merciful powers!" interrupted the widow.

"Brother Joe," sez I.

"I am here!" sez he.

"Catch hold ov the top of that black-jack," sez I.

"Talk!" sez brother Joe, and he sorter leand over and grabbed the saplin. But it war'n't no use, fur, old woman, ef you'll believe me, it gradually begun to give way at the roots, and afore he'd got five feet higher, it just spit out'r the ground as easy as you'd pull up a spring reddish.

"Brother Joe!" sez I, agin.

"I'm list'nin'," sez he.

"Cut your straps!" sez I, fur I seed it was his last chance.

"Talk!" sez brother Joe, though he looked sort a reproachful at me fur broochin such subject, but arter apparently considerin' a' while, he out with his jackknife, and leamin' over side ways made a rip at the sole of his left boot. There was a considerable deal of cracklin fur a second or two, then a crash, sorter like as if a wagon load of cord-wood had bruk down, and the first thing I knowed the brother leg shot up like and started him, and the last thing I seed, ov brother Joe, he was going round like a four-spoked wheel way close toward sun-down.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—A legal friend in the west sends the following:

Several years ago I was practising law in one of the many beautiful towns in Wisconsin. One very warm day while seated in my office at work, I was interrupted by the entrance of a boy, the son of one of my clients, who had walked into town, six miles in a blazing sun, for the purpose of procuring a Bible. He had been told, he said, that there was a place there where they gave them away to people who had no money; he said he had no money and was very anxious to get one of the good books and asked me to go with him to the place where they were kept. Anxious to encourage him in his early piety I left the brief on which I was engaged, and went over with him to the stand of an old Presbyterian deacon who had the much coveted book in charge. I introduced him to the deacon telling him the circumstances. He praised the boy very highly; was delighted to see a young man so early seeking after the truth, &c., and presented him with the best bound bible in his collection. Bobby put it in his pocket, was starting off when the deacon said: "Now my son, that you possess what you so much desired, I suppose you feel perfectly happy?" Well I do, old hoss, for between you and I, I know where I can trade it for a most plaguey good fiddle!"

Epaminondas Seroggs says he is about to issue a new edition of Johnston's dictionary, which will exclude every word calculated to hurt any one. The following is a specimen:

Murder—An eccentricity or accident, frequently done from the purest motives.

Forgery—A slip of the pen, a playful habit of writing another person's name.

Theiving—Borrowing of a man without the absurd punctilio of asking his consent.

Exchange.

Mr. Seroggs will oblige a considerable number of persons by inserting in his dictionary the following words and definition.

Treason—An innocent political difference of opinion, indulged in by persons of ardent temperament, such as our misguided Southern brethren.

Conservatism—An exuberant plan of compassion which sympathizes with criminals, and holds honest men that rascals may fleece them.

CHANGE OF BASE.—One day recently a sergeant, belonging to one of the "Dutch regiments" of Illinois, called at the transportation office in Columbus, Ky., having with him a squad of men. Doffing his hat and approaching the desk with all the red tape politeness of an expert "orderly" he immediately opens out:

"Is he de transportation officer?"

"Yes, sir; we furnish transportation."

"Where do you wish to go?"

"Vell by jinks; I vounts same transportation and ration."

"Yes sir; but who are you?"

"Who bees I?"

"Yes, who the devil are you?"

"I is a recruiting officer, and I had twelve recruits, but six of te phools changed their base—dat's rot de matter ish, and I vants transportation and ration rite off before de base change some more."

One of the greatest test of courage says a humorous writer, is for a young man just going into society to spend an evening with a party of young ladies, and make a tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and to sit down and dispose of his hands putting them in his pockets. These are achievements of which few can boast. But the greatest trial comes at parting; when the young ladies look so saucy and independent, as if they did not wish any one to accompany them home. Then the boy who has pluck enough to go up to the prettiest girl, and, with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and croaking out his elbow, stammer out: "Shall I see you home?" he is a hero. She, of course, takes his arm, and they walk home as awkward as two goslings.

A few days ago two scouts from the New York Forty-Seventh Regiment at Ossawatomie, were out on an expedition, and stopped at an unoccupied plantation house. One of them was up stairs, and the other in a front room cleaning his revolver. While thus engaged six rebels came up to the door very suddenly, much to the surprise of the scout, who had his pistol all in pieces. But with great presence of mind he invited the party in, and just as they were entering sung out as if to a large party up stairs, "Come down boys!" The rebels, supposing they were to be caught in a trap, fled in great dismay, and the two Union scouts escaped.

A chap down in Connecticut, after the passage of the Conscription act, got married to evade the draft. He now says, if he can get a divorce he will enlist, as, if he must fight he would rather do so for his country. This fellow has evidently made a mistake matrimonially.

The claims for damages by the New York riot now presented amount to \$483,156, 16.

ARREST OF A LANCASTER COUNTY DESERTER.—A deserter named John S. Shireman belonging to Marietta, was brought to Harrisburg on Friday, and will in all probability pay the penalty of the crime of desertion with his life. The Lancaster Inquirer says he was accepted as a substitute for a drafted man, and after he had donned the uniform asked permission to walk around Lancaster city, to make some purchase. The Provost Marshal granted this but took the precaution of sending a guard to accompany him. Shireman succeeded, however, in giving the guard the slip, and made his escape, but was soon after captured and sent to the county prison for safe keeping. While in that institution he wrote a letter to his wife, telling her that she need not fret about him going to war, as he was only playing sharp, and as soon he received all the bounty, &c., would leave and come home; that he had made arrangements with a doctor in Philadelphia, who would secure him his discharge for \$15; and that the doctor advised him to make all the money he could. A copy of his letter was taken and handed to Capt. Boletius, who in consequence, kept a sharp eye on the substitute and succeeded in delivering him to the commanding officer of the general rendezvous in Philadelphia. Not being so closely watched there, as while under the charge of Capt. Boletius he managed to make his escape and return to Marietta. This fact was soon communicated to the military authorities in Lancaster, who arrested Shireman a few days ago. The fact of the prisoner having written such a letter as that mentioned above, will bear very hard against him when brought before a court martial. Efforts are being made to secure the arrest of the doctor mentioned in Shireman's letter.

A suitor having gained the affections of a daughter of Professor Wilson, waited upon "papa" and stated his case, of which the Professor had a previous inkling. The young gentlemen were directed to desire the lady to come to her father, and, doubtless, her obedience was prompt. Professor Wilson had before him in review, some work, on the flyleaf of which was duly inscribed: With the authors' compliments. Herefore this out, pinned it to his daughter's dress, solemnly led her to the young lover, and went back to his work.

A FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION.—There is something forcible in the anecdote of a distinguished preacher, who not being able to make any impression on a man's understanding, wrote the name of God on a piece of white paper.

"Do you see that?" asked the preacher.

"Yes," replied the individual.

He then covered the word by placing over it a piece of gold.

"Do you see it now?"

The effect was startling. The man saw at once what had shut his eyes to all that was true and beautiful, and worthy of devotion in the world.

It is related that an old woman ventured out in the midst of Morgan and his men in a little town in Indiana, and inquired of a rebel, who was sitting backward upon his "frame,"

"What is the gyrriller?"

"I'd ye mean John Morgan?"

"Yas, jest so."

"There he is," said the reb, pointing to John.

"Well," said the old lady, eyeing him from head to foot, "We've got better lookin' horse thieves nor him in Hosier, an' less said about 'em too."

ADVICE.—If your coat is comfortable wear it two or three months longer, no matter if the gloss is off. If you haven't no wife get one; if you have God bless her, stay at home with her instead of fooling your evenings in expensive flat footeries. Be honest, frugal, plain; seek content and happiness at home; be industrious and persevering; and our word for it, if your circumstances are now embarrassed, they will soon become easy, no matter who may be Premier, or what may be the price of stock.

"My turtle dove. I adore you," said a gay young fellow to his lady-love. "That's a very well," said she, "but I am tired of all this sort of billing and cooing. If you love me so much, why don't you take me to church and make me your ring-dove?"

PADDY was summoned to Court for refusing to pay a doctor's bill. Judge—"Why do you refuse to pay?" Paddy—"What for should I pay? Shure, did he ever give me anything but some emetics, and the niver a one could I keep in my stomach at all, at all."

CONCERNING the sweetening required in rhubarb pies, a Pittsburgh lady gives the following infallible rule: "throw in sugar as long as your conscience will let you, then shut your eyes and throw in one handful more."



THE WHIG.
The only Unconditional Union Paper in town.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863.

Union Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Union County Ticket.

For Assembly,
R. A. McMurtrie,
District Attorney.
JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Commissioner.
GEORGE W. HEWIT,
Director of the Poor.
SAMUEL JONES,
Auditor.
ALEXANDER KNOX 3 years,
G. W. REED, 1 year

THE UNION TICKET.

We lay before our readers this week, the Blair county ticket of the Union Party; and as we have not had an opportunity of noticing them sooner, we do so now.

Mr. R. A. McMurtrie has already been in the legislature and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his constituents; this is evident from his getting the nomination at this time, from a convention composed of men who thoroughly knew him. He is the right man for the union men of all parties.

Mr. J. H. Keatley is known all over our country, from the fact that he left the comforts of home and family, and with a patriotic soul fired with the love of country—with respect for those who had been placed in authority by a constitutional majority of votes of the free people of these United States, with the determination to aid in saving our country from traitors, and, for nine months, endured the hardships of a camp-life and battle-field in defence of the "Stars and Stripes." Loyal Men, show your appreciation of such men—such services, by electing J. H. Keatley, District Attorney.

George W. Hewit, Sam'l Jones, A. J. Knox, and G. W. Reed are all right in every respect, and will, undoubtedly, be the right kind of officers if elected (and we believe they will be) to the offices for which they are nominated. Voters of Blair county, give them your vote. They are sound UNION MEN.

Andrew G. Curtin.

In placing the name of Andrew G. Curtin at the head of our column, as the Union candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, we feel satisfied that we present to the people, the best man that could possibly have been selected under the existing state of affairs. We are satisfied of this from the fact that the rebellion commencing about the time of his inauguration, he has acquired by experience, the knowledge of the best methods of meeting and defeating it, so far as the governor of a particular State can do. The most stormy period of the rebellion is now past; but we believe not the most dangerous; so far as the political economy of the United States is concerned. Hence, it now, not only requires a man of deep knowledge, (far-seeing, as it is sometimes called) but a man of experience; a man of firmness, a man of energy and decision. Andrew G. Curtin is that man.

As to his history before entering upon public life, we deem it useless to write. One thing is known by Pennsylvania—perhaps by the world, and that is, that his career from the time he came into public notice until the present time, has been one among the most brilliant that has marked the life of any of his contemporaries, and has been stained with no dishonorable act, and though some are now trying to traduce his administration, which has all along been marked with the strictest integrity, their efforts will vanish like chaff without leaving a single trace behind, while A. G. Curtin's election will be the monument of their complete defeat, and of

the impotency of their mightiest efforts to lesson in the eyes of the people, a man—a statesman—a patriot, whose name stands unblemished, among the brightest on Fame's escutcheon.

We Can't Tell.

We have been repeatedly asked the question: "Why is Major Raymond on the political course?" Well, we can't tell, simply because we didn't ask him, and, therefore, do not know; but one thing we do know, and that is that it is worse than folly for Major Raymond to come up before the "Loyal citizens of Blair county," as an independent candidate for any office, with the expectation of being elected.

Mr. Raymond has figured somewhat in public life, and with the knowledge we would presume him to have in regard to the nature of political matters, we do not believe that he entertains the most remote idea of being elected. There have been independent candidates elected to office; but they were men of popularity, a point beyond the reach of an editor.

But we understand that some of our antagonists are prodigiously pleased, supposing that he being in the political ring, will weaken the vote of the Union party, at the coming election. Don't exult, friends, too soon, Major Raymond's being out, will not hurt us a particle. There is strength in the Union ranks, and (with all respect to Major Raymond) he has not influence sufficient to divide that strength, and, though, as a man, he may have many friends; yet, as an independent candidate, we question whether he will get ONE VOTE—beyond his own.

Come Again.

The late editor desires the four gentlemen who called at our office last week apparently for the purpose of paying off their subscription, to report their names to him. He wishes them to distinctly understand that he would much rather have what they owe him than their custom. If any idle, loafing politician, goes to him with threats, such as they seem disposed to make, they will get their names struck off his list in quick time. If any one thinks he does not get more than the worth of his money by taking the Whig, he can quit, and we will be pleased to relieve him at any time. But we must pity such noodles, because we know they are only the tools of the "old Nicks" who do not take the Whig or any loyal paper. Let all understand that the Whig is an independent paper, caring for no man or set of men beyond what is right.

While several new subscribers have sent in their names to the Whig, we have also received five or six returned papers. Mr. Brotherline's arrangements with us, were to continue the Whig to his subscribers until paid for. Several persons have called, paid their subscriptions, and continued their subscriptions. Of those who have ordered their paper stopped, one has paid. Until the others pay, or we are told by him to stop it, we will continue to send it though returned every time—we shall try to carry out our arrangements with the late editor, as far as we possibly can.

Old Abe's Letter.

Old Abe's letter to the magnificent Union gathering at Springfield, which we print on the outside of to day's paper, is a loose jointed, clumsy, knock-kneed, awkward, shambling, comic epistolary production, like himself, but sordid, earnest, truthful, patriotic, and to the point. The people read it, understand it, like it, and will stand by it and its author, the best President, taking everything into consideration, we have had since the days of old Hickory.

A Republican meeting was held in Bedford last week, was a very interesting one, and reflects great credit on that community. The meeting was addressed by Judge Shannon of Pittsburg, and was a complete vindication of the Administration. Rev. John Wilkinson, pres't. of the meeting, followed in a terse style and telling address.

There was a Copperhead meeting in Bedford last week, which we understand proved a failure. Some of the speakers present indulged largely in the abuse of Lincoln and the Administration generally; but not a word was said about the rabble-gathering's bogus president down in "Dixie," or those who claim to be the leaders of that gathering.

New Paper.

We have received the first number of the Pittsburg Daily Commercial, which we think is a splendid paper. Its typographical appearance cannot be surpassed, and it seems to be edited with marked ability.

Some young men in the world would rather measure tape behind a counter for \$4 a month, than drive stage for \$9 a week.

GEN. MEADE ENDORSES ANDREW G. CURTIN'S NOMINATION.

The testimony of that Great Officer, Maj. Gen. Meade, who has so often led the union troops to victory, in regard to Gov. Curtin, cannot fail to attract attention and fix, at once, the determination of any who may be halting "between two opinions" to, unhesitatingly, cast their votes for the man who during his past administration, has stood so firmly by the State of Pennsylvania, and the General Government also, in times of greatest danger. We give below an extract from one of our exchanges:

General Meade then personally alluded to the action of Governor Curtin. He reminded his soldier, the old Reserves, that Governor Curtin was again before the people of Pennsylvania for re-election and in a voice which could not be mistaken emphatically declared that the re-election of Andrew G. Curtin Governor of the State of Pennsylvania was essential to the success of the Armies now contending with traitors. What higher endorsement than this do the people of Pennsylvania need of the great importance of re-electing Andrew G. Curtin

Gov. Curtin followed Gen. Meade in a characteristic speech. He spoke to the soldiers as their friend—as their representative in the civil department of the Government, where he declared, as long as he wielded power, their rights should be respected and their wants always supplied. But it is not the speech of Gov. Curtin, on this occasion, that we desire to refer to in this article. That speech was brilliant, but the reception of the orator was even more brilliant. From the moment that he reached the line occupied by the Reserves, and when the soldiers were apprised of the presence of the Governor of Pennsylvania, the scene became one of the wildest excitement and joyful demonstrations. Men fairly clung to the carriage which his Excellency occupied—they seized the horses, and with every manifestation of gratitude hailed Gov. Curtin as their true friend, as the ablest executive officer that ever directed the affairs of the Keystone State. In all these demonstrations, the soldiers did not fail to declare their anxiety to get home to assist in the re-election of Gov. Curtin; nor were they chary in their expressions of indignation against those who had worked their disfranchisement. Altogether, the reception of Gov. Curtin by the soldiers of the Reserves Corps, was an ovation not alone to the splendid qualities of the man and the executive officer, but it was a tribute to the loyal cause which he represents, and in the support and defence of which the soldiers are perilling life and limb.

To the people at home, this reception of Gov. Curtin by the Reserve Corps will not fail to have its full influence, nor will the endorsement of Gen. Meade be lost upon those who have confidence in the truthfulness and patriotism of that gallant hero. Before the veterans of the army of the Potomac, in presence of the battle-scarred officers of his staff, and with in hearing of the most distinguished civilians of the times General Meade emphatically declared that the re-election of Andrew G. Curtin was essential to the success of the war against rebellion. How noble this confession! How glorious the endorsement. What men at home, who has the least regard for the position of the State or confidence in its brave defenders, will refuse to respond to the eloquent tribute to Andrew G. Curtin, by sustaining him at the ballot box?

Union Men in the Southern army
Below we give a letter written by a gentleman in Georgia, and we do not doubt that the feelings of the soldiers in question, are shared by thousands through the Southern States (South Carolina excepted) and would—if not overruled by numbers—return to their allegiance, under the flag of the Union; the glorious Stars & Stripes. In Gen. Bragg's army he hung despondent; Davis instructed him to stop it; that the men could not be spared. And why are there so many stragglers in Gen. Lee's army? Let us see. No man has, or could have, used more exertions than I have to know the South, and all that I write is without a book or paper of reference, but of my own knowledge. Gen. Lee's army, about the 10th of July last year, began to move from below Richmond in the direction of Maryland. When the army had left Richmond, all the hospitals were cleared of all able to march, and no stragglers could be seen on the way from Richmond to the Rappahannock river, where he camped at night, and crossed the next morning at daylight; then marching in the directions of Fredericksburg, and then changing his course in the direction of Leesburg, and, after some little difficulty, he reached the place. His marches were not calculated to fatigue men but after he crossed the river, six or eight miles below Leesburg, his march on to Frederick, in Maryland, was rapid, but at Frederick he rested his men a day and a half, and then moved on slowly to Hagerstown, where he rested them several days, and then left back to Sharpsburg in haste, and the fight began on that day and after the fighting was all over, it was found that there were at Winchester, 18,000 stragglers, drawing rations; and after Gen. Lee recrossed the Potomac, they came in from all directions. Why was this? Those men were not cowardly. No! It would be a calumny to call them so. They were Union men, and straggled to keep out of the fight, because they were forced into the army, and did not wish to fight against their country. Saying, ever, "Let those men who made the war, now fight it out."

FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.
The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th contains the following important news:
CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the mole of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon. The enemy now hold Cummings point, in full view of the city.

Heavy firing is now going on between the monitors and our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie.

The enemy are active both above and below Chattanooga.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—A few of the enemy are at Waxhatchie; and another force is advancing on Rome, Georgia.

Further Particulars.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.
The following are the dispatches from Charleston contained in the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night.

About 1,500 of our men were killed and wounded in batteries and Fort Gregg. The attempt to assault Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing.

Great havoc is supposed to have been played in the enemies' boats by our grape and canister.

At dark on Wednesday, the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very mole of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the Island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered the evacuation, which was executed between 8 p. m. and 1 a. m., with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge containing twelve men was captured.

The enemy now holds Cummings' point in full view of the city. All is quiet this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7—noon.—A dispatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Sumter announces that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that Fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State.

General Beauregard telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

THIRD DISPATCH

CHARLESTON, September 7—8 p. m.—At six o'clock, p. m., the Iron clads and Monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual, and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

Operations in Middle Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.
Major General Rosecrans' report of the operations in Middle Tennessee is officially promulgated.

It embraces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the rebels out of that portion of the State from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point of two hundred and twelve miles from the nearest supplies.

Our total loss was eighty-five killed, four hundred and sixty two wounded, and thirteen missing.

We captured many small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifled siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry; Quartermaster's stores, eighty-nine flags, and three thousand five hundred sacks of corn meal.

The total number of prisoners taken was fifty nine commissioned officers and fifteen hundred and seventy five non-commissioned officers and privates.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5.—Dr. Wright was recently tried before a military commission for shooting Lieut. Sanborn who was engaged at the time in drilling negro troops on the main street, in Norfolk. The result of the investigation, it is understood, was forwarded to President Lincoln for decision. We learn to-day that the President has ordered a new trial, but whether before the military or civil authorities has not been ascertained.

Knoxville Taken at Last.

If the dispatch received at Cincinnati be correct, General Burnside entered Knoxville, the Capital of rebel Tennessee, on the 4th. This city was the focus of a very strong Union sentiment at the outbreak of the rebellion, but the long occupation by rebel armies has probably driven the patriots into exile or into the grave. Buckner had a considerable army in this region from which he was lately engaged in sending cavalry bands in to Kentucky.—*North Amer.*

From Rosecrans' Army.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Sept. 3.—Forty or fifty deserters and refugees came in daily since the army has crossed the river. The divisions remaining on the north side of the river are contracting their lines, and can cross at short notice. The bridge at Bridgeport was repaired by noon to-day and trains have been crossing since. Country south of the river very rough and roads bad. Reconnoissances are sent out daily to near Lookout Mountain. The rebel force still occupies a strong position. The deserters still think we shall have no fight at Chattanooga.

MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by Lloyd & Henry provision Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 11, 1863.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	\$6.25
Extra " "	6.00
Superfine, "	5.75
White wheat per bushel,	\$1.15
Red " "	1.05
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	.95
Oats per bushel,	.50
Barley per bushel,	.90
Potatoes per bushel,	.50
Cloverseed per bushel,	5.50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1.50
Flax Seed per bushel,	1.50
Hay per ton,	10.00
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10

New Jersey Lands for Sale.

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FLANKLIN CLARK, 2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

The Diseases of Error.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for personal use. The propriety of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c. &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D. June 6-3m-pd. No. 60 Nassau St. N. Y.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Maj. Geo. Raymond, of Hollidaysburg, will be an independent candidate for the Legislature. He is loyal—having been the man who inaugurated the Republican party of this Congressional District, and will stand by the flag—right or wrong!

LOYAL MEN OF BLAIR COUNTY.

August 29, 1863.—ts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM DEIGLE DEC'D.
The Auditor appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the Account of Martin Bell, Adm'r. of William Deigle, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 7th of Sept., 1863, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

Aug. 15, 1863.—3t.

STRAY HORSE.—Found in the mountains about four miles above the Fountain Inn Hotel, a flea bitten White Horse about 14 hands high, 16 or 18 years old. He is now at the Fountain Inn, Allegheny Mountain, Allegheny Co., Pa. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS SHAFFER.

Aug. 15, 1863.—3t-pd.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Applications will be received by the directors of Blair tp. for five schools, up to the 16th day of September next, on which day there will be a public examination of applicants at School House No. 3, in Newry.

Aug 15 3t

GEORGE KOON, Sec'y

HOLLIDAYSBURG

MALE AND FEMALE

Seminary.

R. W. Smith, Principal.

The Second session will commence Sept. 1st, and continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, \$7 50

SECOND CLASS.—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, \$9 00

THIRD CLASS.—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, \$13 00

Contingent fee 50 cts., to be paid in advance.

No reduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

Mrs. R. D. SMITH gives lessons on the Piano at her residence.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Aug. 8, 1863.—1m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Ap'l 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—A small farm of 20 acres and 4 perches of good land, situate in Juniata tp. Blair Co., on which is erected a dwelling house and stable. There is a good spring of water near the house. Apply on the premises to Mrs. W. M. V. HOLLIDAY.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building, Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to.

May 30, 1863.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS

OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY

FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This

has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIFEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay St., New York.

Nov. 15, 1862. ly.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila. Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of

the Kidneys, and all diseases arising

from a disordered Liver or

Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digestion for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Hurred or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,

LAWYERS,

PHYSICIANS,

and **CITIZENS.**

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?

Do you want a Good Appetite?

Do you want to build up your Constitution?

Do you want to feel well?

Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?

Do you want Energy?

Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFL

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1863.

Earnest in his profession—A man that declaims, argues, preaches or prays in his sleep—especially if done eloquently.

On last Friday, a house belonging to Mr. Gibbons of Duncansville, occupied by a tenant, was burned down, the occupant raked the ashes and raked out \$28 of English money,—so we are informed.

Sick—A man in our town this week, who ate 11 roasting ears, some bread, some beef, and drank a lot of milk; all at one dinner. We hope he has recovered since.

A preacher who stands high in his profession, while walking past a strip of woods, a short time since, overheard a man in the woods, utter the following declamation:

"Whoever, from Secession proclivities, opposes Lincoln and the Administration; ought to be hung on a gallows fifty feet high and let drop into hell!"

We understand that about fifty children living in Minersville, Blair tp. have nearly two miles to go to school; this, we think, the Directors of that township should take into consideration. Small children cannot go that distance in the winter; but still enough can go to crowd the school to which they now belong, and by that means prevent the teacher of that school from giving that attention to each of his pupils that they ought to have, to make any progress.

We again direct the attention of our friends, who may wish to purchase Iron Railing of any description, or any kind of Iron Work of a decorative character, for any purpose, to the advertisement of Messrs. Wood & Perot, Philadelphia, in another column.

Attention Farmers.

I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERTINE.

BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This Institution is becoming more and more popular every day; and since the proprietors have recently combined in their course actual business practice; with the theory of accounts, as taught by them with unbounded success for many years; it is very evident that a course of study at this mercantile-training school would be eminently beneficial to any young man, whether he be farmer, merchant or mechanic. Young men should appreciate this fact and act accordingly.

The United Brethren of Tyrone circuit, held their Quarterly Meeting in the woods in Scotch Valley, near to Canoe Creek, commencing on Saturday, 5th inst. Rev. Mr. Sheerer, Presiding Elder, was present, and delivered two fine sermons. His theme in the morning of Sabbath, was Christ as the object of prophecy,—at night; Faith, as demonstrated in Moses' choice. Rev. Mr. Walker followed the discourse in a very forcible exhortation. On Sabbath and Sabbath night, the most excellent order prevailed, and the congregation on Sabbath night, was exceedingly large. The meeting is still progressing; and we trust the Great Head of the Church will crown it with great success.

Horrible Murder.

Rev. Mr. Snyder, widely known through this country as "big Snyder," formerly presiding Elder in the U. B. church in this country, was deliberately shot by three ruffians in Kaunas, about the time of the Lawrence massacre. The three fiends who had been despatched to kill him, found him before his door milking his cow and, not knowing him, asked him if he were the owner of that house; and being answered affirmatively, drew their pistols and fired, the three balls passed through his body and he fell dead. Thus fell this man who was greatly esteemed through this country, both as man and a preacher, a victim to the traitors on account of his firmness to the Union.

The Lutheran Church on the Rebellion.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the clergymen and laymen, composing the Allegheny Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church held in Williamsburg, Blair co., Pa. which ended its session this week:

Your Committee appointed to report on the state of the country would respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, Our Country is imperiled by armed traitors whose avowed purpose is to overturn the fabric of free government, bequeathed to us by our Fathers, and, in lieu thereof, rear another whose chief cornerstone is Slavery and whose great statute is that capital shall own labor; and

WHEREAS, We hold such purpose to be a crusade against God and man—civil and religious liberty, whose success would be barbarism in politics, and atheism in religion; and

WHEREAS, We believe that to crush this infamous conspiracy is the will of God, and the mission of our nation; the work which, when done, will break yokes and fetters from the necks of slaves and become the terrible argument of the righteous Lord against all oligarchies, aristocracies and slave-powers—the seed which, under the gospel, is to grow up through the ages into the bloom and beauty of millennium;

THEREFORE, Resolved, That we as ministers in synod assembled, do pledge our hearty support to the President of the United States for the suppression of this most atrocious rebellion, beseeching him to use the whole nation, money and men, blackman and white, bond and free, for the nation's defence.

Resolved, That, believing slavery to be the cause, animus and power of this rebellion, we regard the Proclamation of Freedom as the "axe laid at the root of the tree," and rejoice in it not only as a measure of war, but as an act of eternal justice which a Christian nation owes to the slave.

Resolved, That we believe in the use of negroes, as soldiers, not from the mean spirit that now obtains, that they shall be employed to save white men, but because, in the divine providence, it educates them into a nobler manhood and compels the respect of the nation that has hitherto enslaved them.

Resolved, That much as we deprecate war, we still pray for the triumph of principle, truth and liberty, though they come through the path of blood; that we despise forever any compromise with an insolent slave power, that we desire the end of this war also to be the end of slavery here, and the knell of its doom in all the world, so that the devil of discord being cast out and destroyed, God may grant us permanent peace—the peace that can only come of justice and mercy and dwell with the people who are willing to be merciful and just.

DAN'L SCHINDLER,
SAM'L AUGHE,
WM. CALDWELL.

PROFESSIONAL.—Considering the limited number of professional men, in this place, liable to the conscription, the wheel of fortune, at Huntingdon, hit them pretty severely, taking one clergyman, one physician, two lawyers and one editor.—Should they all enter the army, the rebellion might certainly "go down." The minister might try the effect of moral suasion, and if that failed, the doctor could give it a physic; both failing, the lawyers might get in chancery and give it such severe blows that it would not know itself, in which condition the editor could hand it over to the devil, to whom it belongs, to be "set up," "imposed," "planned down," "locked up," and "cast off" into "outer darkness."—*Altoona Tribune.*

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3.—Brigadier General Carr reported here for duty last night, and has been assigned to the command of the left wing of General Hurlbut's army, headquarters at Corinth.

Everything is quiet along the line. Considerable cotton has arrived here during the past three weeks.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—The military authorities here do not apprehend any immediate danger of a rebel invasion of Kentucky in force, though they think small bands of guerrillas may make incursions at different points, which they deem themselves fully prepared to meet.

Beauregard in a Bad Way.

The New York News is deeply distressed because "Greek Fire" was thrown into Charleston. It feels quite as badly as Beauregard does, and talks of "fiendish malice," "horrors of the past," "forbidden appliance of savage warfare," "unnatural weapons," &c. The *Journal of Commerce*, commenting upon the same subject, says:

It entirely escaped his (Beauregard's) memory, that two years ago he threw similar messengers into Sumter when Anderson and his brave band were holding that fortress. Similar, we say, for it makes very little difference whether the fire which is sent into a besieged place be in the shape of red hot iron or burning mixtures. We cannot see the difference between throwing red hot shot into Sumter and setting fire to its wooden buildings, making that place a miniature hell for the brave men who were in it, and throwing cold shot with fiery mixtures inside of them to kindle flames in Beauregard's quarters in the city of Charleston.

The Richmond Enquirer advocates a new mode of retaliation. It is to fill Charleston with Union prisoners, and then let General Gilmore bombard the city. Amiable creature!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Postmaster General Blair has returned to Washington from his visit to the north. The Potomac flotilla reports, no signs recently of the rebel troops along the river.

The Treasury Department is engaged upon a modification of the regulation for commerce on the Mississippi river.

Commander Sanford has been detached from the command of the Sassacus, and ordered to the command of the Neptune. Lieut. Commander Roe has been detached from the command of the Neptune, and ordered to the command of the Sassacus.

The Navy Department has received information of the killing, at Natchez, of Acting Master R. A. Turner, commanding the United States steamer Curley, by Maj. McKee, Provost Marshal of that city. A commission to investigate the matter relieved the Marshal from all blame.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The President has ordered that the executive order dated November 21st, 1862, prohibiting the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition or munitions of war, under which the commanders of departments were, by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 12th, 1863, directed to prohibit the purchase and sale for exportation from the United States of horses and mules within their respective commands, and to take and appropriate to the use of the United States any horses, mules and live stock designed for exportation, be so far modified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment, and that any live stock raised in any State or territory bounded by the Pacific Ocean may be exported from any part of such State or territory.

Instructions have been issued requiring that men charged with desertion who belong to regiments whose terms have expired, if not able to clear themselves of charges, shall be compelled to serve out the remainder of the term.

The Chronicle denies that Col. L. C. Baker has been ordered to the field and the office of Provost Marshal of the War Department abolished, and says no such order is contemplated.

Postmaster General Blair returned to Washington much improved in health from his late visit to the north. Some papers have represented him as being ill at his residence in this city, instead of Second Assistant Postmaster General McLellan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1863.

Whereabouts of Guerrilla Bands—Union Men Held as Hostages.

We have the following information concerning the guerrilla bands across the river: The rebel Major White, leader of White's gang of guerrillas, is encamped on Jones Nichols farm, near Purcellville, Loudoun county, with 300 men. On Sunday he arrested Wm. Williams and Robert J. Hollingsworth, two Unconditional Union men of Loudoun county, to be held as hostages for the guerrillas Henry A. Hall and A. C. Bell, now in prison, captured last March. They are scouring the country in squads of from ten to twenty, conscripting and horse stealing. Jones lays at the Trap Blue Ridge, near Bloomfield, with 600 men.

If there is any reliance to be placed upon the word of intelligent scouts, Mosely is really so badly wounded that if he escapes with his life he never can mount a horse, having suffered the amputation of a leg near the hip.

Capt. Means has now a fine and effective organization of loyal Virginia cavalry ready to take the field, and with these acting in conjunction with Colonel Baker's rangers, we shall expect to hear of important work done in routing out the guerrilla bands.

The intelligence from the army of Gen. Meade is not indicative of any immediate movement.

Information that comes from deserters say that Gen. Lee's army is scattered over a wide extent of country, from the Blue Ridge to the mouth of the Rappahannock. Between this and the Rapidan river only a few pickets are posted. It is pretty well ascertained that no important force of Lee's army has crossed the Rappahannock. Fourteen hundred wounded men still remain at Gettysburg. A large number are cases of compound fracture of thigh. All the patients will be removed and the hospital broken up in about a month from this time.

One of the newly invented southern guns, of Brooks' patent, of large calibre, was lately sent from Richmond to Beauregard at Charleston, intended as an offset to the swamp angle. On arrival of it at its destination, it was found to have been spiked by skillful, but unknown hands.

The State Department has sent out an agent to Europe, and with funds to enable him to encourage, and more especially to induce German immigration to this country.

Admiral Farragut arrived at Willard's Hotel this evening.

Advices from the Steamship Vanderbilt have been received up to July 24th, when she was in harbor off Rio Janeiro. No mention is made of any conflict with rebel privateers.

On last Thursday, government received revenues to amount of three quarters of a million dollars, being the largest amount of any one day ever received.—Of this sum, about one-half was in gold.

Reported Victory

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—A dispatch has been received in this city to-day announcing that General Burnside entered Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst. No particulars are given.

The old adage that it is an "ill wind that blows nobody any good," could never have been more properly applied, than in the case of the rebel-raid through Indiana by Morgan; as we learn by an exchange that the government realized \$60,000 in the sale of horses captured from, or left by that outlaw in his route through that State.

Hon. S. S. Blair Esq. has our thanks for Public Documents.

The Charleston papers swear that their people will fight from "street to street." Let them fight Gilmore's bombshells and hot shot "from street to street," if they are so very pugnacious. We guess, that, in all in all their fighting "from street to street," their weapons will be fire-engines, hose, and water-buckets.

DIED.

On the 1st of July last, in Pittsburg, Mr. JOSHUA HAMMOND, formerly of East Freedom, aged 68 years, 2 months, and 5 days.

He lived the life of the righteous, and in death he was eminently triumphant.—A short time before his death, while in the happiest frame of mind, he remarked to his aged companion, "Mother, if I am unable to speak when dying, I will raise my hand if 'all's well'!" Just a moment or two before he died he raised his hand; looked with a benignant smile on his aged partner, and "Mother," escaped his lips, and he breathed his last.

ASSEMBLY.—JOHN A. LEMON will be an independent candidate for Assembly, at the ensuing October election. Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
17th Assessment District of Penna.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 8, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that the Annual Assessment of Excise taxes under the Excise Laws of the United States, for the 17th Collection District of Penna., has been completed, and that appeals will be received and determined, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessors on the following days, and at the places named, in accordance with section 15 of the Excise Law:

For the County of Huntingdon in said District, at the Jackson House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the County of Mifflin in said District at the office of Joseph Milliken, Esq.; Assistant Assessor, in the Borough of Lewistown, on Wednesday the 30th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county, embraced in the 7th division of said district, (Assistant Assessor John M. Bowman,) at the office of John M. Bowman, in the borough of Johnstown, on Thursday the 1st day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county embraced in the 8th and 9th divisions of said district (Assistant Assessors J. N. Roberts and John Porter,) at the office of J. N. Roberts in the borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 2nd day of October between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the county of Blair in said district, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 5th day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Notice is further given that the valuations and enumerations made and taken within and for said district may be examined by all persons concerned at the following named places, from this date up until the respective days for holding the appeals aforesaid:

Those taken within and for the county of Huntingdon, aforesaid, at the office of Samuel G. Whitaker in the borough of Huntingdon.

Those taken within and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid at the office of Joseph Milliken, in the borough of Lewistown.

Those taken within and for the 7th division of said district in Cambria county, at the office of John M. Bowman, Assistant Assessor, in the borough of Johnstown.

Those taken within and for the 8th and 9th divisions of said district, in Cambria county, at the office of John N. Roberts, Assistant Assessor in the borough of Ebensburg.

Those taken within and for the county of Blair in the said district, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in said county.

The attention of parties appealing is directed to the Proviso annexed to the 15th section of the Excise Law, which is as follows:

"Provided, That the question to be determined by the assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the assessor, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of."

JOHN DEAN.

Assessor 17th Dist. Penna.

Sept. 12. 3t.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1311 Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed. Sept. 12, 1863.—3 m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Elizabeth Double, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the moneys in the hands of James Conditon, Trustee, &c. realized from the sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Double, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, Sept. 16th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., where and when all persons interested are requested to attend. JOHN DEAN, Auditor.

Aug. 26. 3t.

Provost Marshal's Office,
17th DISTRICT PENNA.,
Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1863.

DRAFTED persons are hereby notified that on and after the 7th day of September, the Board of Enrollment will hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offered between the hours of nine and ten o'clock each day.

Drafted persons will not be examined before the day upon which they are ordered to report. J. D. CAMPBELL, Capt. and Provost Marshal.

Aug. 29, 1863.—4t.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency.

Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.
WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Controller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the eleventh day of Aug. 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Controller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Girard House,
PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
Aug. 29.—3m.

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA

State Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2nd, 1863.

Norristown is about 19 miles West of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River and is accessible by Railway to every portion of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 Acres of ground with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with large amount of Shading. The track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State.—The premiums are the largest ever offered by the Society, amounting to \$7000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed \$1000, five of which are \$30 each, 10 from 25 to \$15, others running down to less rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first premium \$40; 2nd premium \$25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed \$1500. The highest \$100; 22 between \$20 and \$30 and others ranging from \$15, \$10 and \$5. For Sheep and Swine the premiums range from \$10, \$5 and \$3.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from \$2 to \$1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables, and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Clothes, Carpets, Salinet, Shirting, Sheetting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needle Work, &c. Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wine will be exhibited in this department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition freight free, requiring the forwarding freight to be paid, which will be repaid the shipper when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading roads.

Entries can be made at the Office, in Norristown after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, September 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership \$1.00 with four Coupon Tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

Single Admission, 25 cts.

A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.

A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y., Norristown, Pa.

Aug. 29, 1863.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

\$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College; by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb. 14, 1863.

Duff College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York; Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati.....1860

Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860

Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860

and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862

all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course, \$450 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge \$8 and \$10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Price \$1.87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penna.'s Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863. 1y.

POETRY.

THE CRUSADERS.

On Silo's brook and Silo's mount as stream'd
the Setting Sun,
The city of Jerusalem, the Crusaders had won.
One glance at holy Calvary outgirded every
pang,
And loud from twice ten thousand tongues the
glad hosannas rang:
For they remembered that the soil where they
now proudly stood
The Son of Man had trod abased, and wash'd
with tears and blood.
The squire then dropp'd his master's shield, the
serf dash'd down his bow,
And side by side with priest and peer; bent
reverently low,
Priests doff'd their sandals, harness'd knights,
their mail clad feet unshod,
And like unshaven penitents that hallowed
soil they trod,
But where were all that peerless host, the
flower of every land,
That late before Byzantum their giant con-
quests plann'd?
The Arab's cress, the Persian's lance, the
Tartar's bow and sword
Their edge and point perhaps may tell where
sleep that boasting horde,
Around the towers of Antioch, beneath Edessa's
wall,
The moving sands, for miles around, form'd
one wide heaving pall:
The spotted pestilence awhile the feast with
war had shared,
And famine clung the drooping wreck that
swift destruction spared.
But death had struck to purify: the stern un-
wavering few
Whose virtue pleasure could not tempt, nor
avarice subdue.
Escaped the Moslem cimeter, the toils of Gre-
cian fraud,
Spread on Judean winds at last the banner'd
cross abroad.
And so it was: the walls were won—then mur-
der bared its arm;
From Omar's mosque to Herod's gate red
streams flow'd thick and warm:
And o'er a city drench'd in gore, ere massacre
could cease,
The holy standard the upraised of Him the
Prince of Peace.

THE FARMER.

Economy in a Family.

There is nothing which goes so far
toward placing young people beyond the
reach of poverty as economy in the man-
agement of household affairs. It matters
not whether a man furnishes little or much
for his family, if there is a continual leak-
age in his kitchen or parlor, it runs away;
he knows not how, and that demon Waste,
cries, More! like the horseleech's daughter,
until he that provided has no more to
give. It is the husband's duty to bring
into the house, and it is the duty of the
wife to see that none goes wrongfully out
of it. A man gets a wife to look after his
affairs, and to assist him in his journey,
through life; to educate and prepare their
children for a proper station in life, and
not to dissipate his property. The hus-
band's interest should be the wife's care,
and her greatest ambition to carry her no
farther than his welfare or happiness, to-
gether with that of her children! This
should be her sole aim, and the theatre of
her exploits in the bosom of her family
where she may do as much toward mak-
ing a fortune as he can in the counting-
room or the workshop.
It is not the money earned that makes
a man wealthy—it is what he saves from
his earnings. Self gratification in dress,
or indulgence in appetite, or more com-
pany than his purse can well entertain, are
equally pernicious. The first adds vanity
to extravagance, the second fastens a doc-
tor's bill to a long butcher's account, and
the latter bring intemperances—the worst
of all evils—in its train.

Statistics of Agriculture.

The Commissioner of the Agricultural
Bureau at Washington, has furnished a
table regarding the growing crops, which
has been made up from all the counties in
all the States not under Confederate rule,
from which it appears that there is an
increase of one tenth in the area of winter
wheat sown, as compared with last year—
though the general appearance of the crops
was not so favorable. In spring wheat the
area sown and the appearance of the crop
is about the same as last year. In rye
there is an increase of the area sown of
one-twentieth, while the appearance is
equally favorable. In corn there is also an
increase in the area sown, but the ap-
pearance of the growing crop was not so
good. Sorghum has been cultivated on a
vastly larger scale, there being an increase
in area of more than one half the total area
last year, while the appearance of the crop
is more favorable. It is expected that this
article will make its appearance in the
market in large quantities next fall. In
cotton, which has been put under cultiva-
tion in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kan-
sas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Min-
nesota, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania,
there is a vast increase in the land put
under cultivation.

A PORTABLE SHEEP RACK.—A sheep
farmer of Columbia county, Ohio, who has
tried several kinds of racks, gives the fol-
lowing description of one which prevents
crowing, is every way satisfactory, and so
simple that any farmer can make one. It
consists of four posts three feet long, and
if made of three scantling, will be heavy
enough. Two bottom boards one inch
thick and ten or twelve wide, and two for
the top, one inch thick and five or six

wide. These boards are placed horizon-
tally for the sides of the rack, and similar
boards two feet long are nailed to the posts
at the ends. The rack may be about
twelve feet long, and two feet is a very
suitable width. Upon these horizontal
boards are nailed uprights, six inches wide,
and placed six inches apart. This makes
a cheap, portable rack, which we like in
every respect.—N. E. Farmer.

THE Southern Confederacy newspaper
has raised its price to thirty-six dollars a
year. This, says an Atlanta paper, "is
not as high as the articles of substance
and price of paper would authorize. All
the Atlanta papers have adopted these
rates."

"I know I am a perfect bear in my man-
ners," said a young farmer to his sweet-
heart. "No, indeed, John, said the young
lady, you never hugged me yet. You are
more sheep than bear."

SPURRY.—A lady on separating from
her husband changed her religion, being
determined, she said, to avoid his company
in this world and the next.

"WELCOME, little stranger," as the
man said when he found a three cent piece
among his postage-stamps.

We should never mourn for that we
cannot have.

WHAT man had no father? Joshua the
son of Nun (none).

THE Indians are again making war on
the Far West. Where is Pope?

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOES AND SEGARS,
Go To

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied
by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you
will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS.

For family use to be found in the town. Strict
attention having been paid to the wants of this
community in making his purchases, every ar-
ticle in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried
Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh
and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863.—lf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brook-
lyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW,
CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT,
STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Col-
leges, located as above, and in Philadelphia; Al-
bany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and
St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities
for acquiring a thorough Commercial Educa-
tion.
A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will
be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlim-
ited. Call or send for Circular.
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!
THE subscribers having leased the POR-
TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of
years, will keep on hand and for sale at all
times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,

ROUND, AND
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence
Nails, all of which will sell as cheap as
any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business,
we do not doubt that we shall be able to render
satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send
us orders.
RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 8-1-23

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the bal-
ance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near
Altoona, at \$5 per acre, payable in twenty
years or less, with interest. He will sell any
number of acres the purchaser may desire.—
The soil is very good—scarcely second to the
best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERTINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on
hand or made to order. and a HEARSE
furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.
WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria
county, with 150 acres of land, for sale.
It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having
water power, &c.
Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the
town of Loreto.
Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres
in another, both improved, within two miles of
Loreto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863.—3m.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juni-
ata Street.

WILL accommodate all with fresh Lager
Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitter, Se-
gers, and Refreshments of all kinds.
Give him a call at his old and well established
Saloon.
Nov. 15, 1862.

PLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST AND MOST BEAUTI-
FUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine
will sew anything, from the running of a tuck
in Tulle to the making of an Overcoat—
anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to
the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is
ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can
fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has
capacity for a great variety of ornamental
work. This is not the only Machine that can
fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will
do so better than any other Machine. The let-
ter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had
in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Fold-
ing Case, which is now becoming so popular,
is, as its name implies, one that can be folded
into a box or case, which, when opened, makes
a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for
the work to rest upon. The cases are of every
imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in
its native forest, or as elaborately finished as
art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with
silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very
best quality.
Send for a Copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7-3-6

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends
and the public in general that he still
continues to carry on the Marble Business,
in all its various branches, at the old stand,
corner of Allegheny and Front streets,
where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on
short notice, and on the most reasonable
terms.

The public are respectfully invited to
give me a call before purchasing elsewhere,
as I am confident that my work and prices
will satisfy any person desiring anything
in my line of business. Now is the time
to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING MARBLER,
AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully in-
form the public, that he has just received
a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns,
which they will sell at the most reduced prices.
They are partly of the latest improved Pitts-
burgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and
Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheap-
est.

They have also added to their stock a large
supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil
Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.
Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly
opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old
shop and store is still continued on Annie
street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a
Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and
spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very
valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this
county for sale. Any person desiring them
will be furnished with full particulars. Per-
sons wishing to purchase would do well by
calling on
JOHN BROTHERTINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—I offer at private
sale a valuable tract of coal land
situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining
the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Benning-
ton lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal
mines on the North, warranted in the name of
Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This is a very desirable tract to any person
wishing to go into the coal business, as it ad-
joins in excellent Bituminous coal, and is
near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be
sold cheap.
April 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERTINE.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as
a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Con-
sumption, when all other means had failed, by
a recipe obtained from a learned physician re-
siding in the great City of Jedo. This recipe
has cured great numbers who were suffering
from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat,
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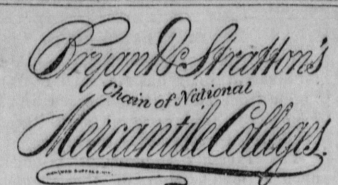
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THE EDITOR.
SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hol-
lidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.



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Feb. 14, 1863.

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SPRING AND SUMMER

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Including all descriptions of Misses' La-
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A SMALL ADVANCE ON
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EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country
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Rags taken for goods or cash, in large
or small quantities.
The highest cash prices paid for Flour,
2-5-3-4 E. G. PRICE.

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1863

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

JAN'Y
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

FEB'Y
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28

MARCH
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31

APRIL
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30

MAY
3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31

JUNE
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30

JULY
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31

AUGUST
2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 1